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splendit comme celle d'un dieu de marbre au-dessus de l'agitation des partis". There is the customary thrust at Taine, who "gonflé de colère, s'est plu à insulter des dieux indifférents dont il n'a pu voiler la gloire". But M. Vellay in his laudatory description of Saint-Just's career as a representative on mission in Alsace sins as deplorably as Taine ever did against the elementary principles of historical work, quoting Lamartine and Montgaillard as authorities for incidents which are legendary.

The method by which the documents of this collection have been edited, or rather left unedited, is also open to criticism. In his preface M. Vellay notes that he has included certain documents signed by Saint-Just as a member of the Committee of Public Safety which are not in the Aulard Collection, but he does not identify these documents, so that the reader will, for this purpose, be compelled to undertake a laborious comparison of the documents in this edition and those in the Aulard Collection. Moreover, he does not accompany any documents of this sort with a statement of the source, leaving such information to be summarized in the most general form in an appendix, where it amounts only to an assurance of good faith. His inclusion among the works of Saint-Just of all the documents of the Committee of Public Safety to which Saint-Just's name is signed along with those of other members of the committee, is questionable, especially as he does not attempt to show that Saint-Just was the actual author of any of them.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

Napoleon: a Biographical Study. By Dr. MAX LENZ. Translated from the German by FREDERIC WHYTE. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907. Pp. viii, 391.)

PROFESSOR LENZ'S biography of Napoleon, published first in the excellent series of *Monographien zur Weltgeschichte*, in the translation contains about one-half as many words as Bourne's edition of Fournier and is without critical apparatus of any kind. Its treatment of all subjects is, therefore, very brief, and the omission of many topics that might well be included in a larger work can not be a fair reason for adverse criticism. The interest lies in the inclusions and the emphasis.

In his study of the youth of Napoleon Dr. Lenz turns less to the books which Napoleon read and the unfavorable circumstances in which he lived than to the things which the young Corsican wrote. The *Discours de Lyons* and the *Souper de Beaucaire* are quoted and discussed at length, and throughout the account of the career of the general, consul and emperor, Professor Lenz finds occasion to refer the principles of Napoleon's acts and opinions to the views announced in those youthful writings. In his discussion of these writings Dr. Lenz points out with force that Napoleon writes always from the standpoint of the ruler and that they are an unconscious and effective self-revelation of the *Herrscher* that waited impatiently a favorable oppor-

tunity. There is real strength in thus treating a man of action from the standpoint of the first outward manifestations of his irrepressible activity rather than from the standpoint of what he read or was taught. It shows one not a boy who was father of the man, but the man. Act and command he must, but how the occasion would determine. This being clear it would seem hardly necessary to interrupt the account of the Italian campaign with allusions to the *Discours de Lyons* and the *Souper de Beaucaire*.

Aside from this the boy Napoleon of Dr. Lenz is a distinctly sociable though none the less intellectually isolated youth whose shrewd analysis of his brother Joseph is (in Dr. Lenz's view) the judgment his father had passed on the elder son. Napoleon's debt to the Robespierres, whose methods impressed him, and whose church policy he later adopted in Italy, is wisely suggested. The picture of Napoleon in Paris in 1795, before Vendémiaire, is a man of importance entertaining no serious fears about the results of his derelictions of duty. When it comes to the campaigns, Dr. Lenz is far less at ease and much more uninterested and uninteresting. He lacks the clearness and illumination given to such events in the equally brief biographies of Roloff and Johnston, and bears no comparison with Fournier or the more extensive works of Rose and Sloane. He has taken no great pains to be accurate in details. Bernadotte had taken the Russian side at least three months before the treaty of Åbo; Borodino is not "before the gates of the Russian capital" but at least sixty miles from Moscow (though it is carefully stated that Göss is seventy-three and one-half miles from Vienna); the battle at Borodino was on September 7; Oudinot crossed the Beresina on November 26; the pontoons were not far behind in the column but had been destroyed, etc. On the other hand, occasional details that are interesting and suggestive find a place in the biography. Napoleon's church policy is never lost from sight.

Details are not the matters in which Professor Lenz was interested. His eye is ever on the Titanic struggles of Napoleon's genius amid the maelstrom of historic forces. The ceaseless action and reaction of Napoleon upon events and of events upon Napoleon draws him again and again from narration to discussion, suggestion and interpretation. Here, as in his treatment of Charles V., Luther and Bismarck, he is at his best in marshalling the elements of the European situation to explain the policies of Napoleon. It is in the conjunction of historical forces within and without France rather than in any lust for war and conquest that Professor Lenz finds the explanation of Napoleon's campaigns and policies between 1803 and 1815. The view is not new but it is vigorously stated. Tilsit, of which he has published a special study, is for Dr. Lenz the turning point in a career which began at Toulon and ended at Waterloo.

The translation is of uncertain merit. In general it may be criticized for failing to render the controversial vigor of the original

German. Liberty is taken to omit words and whole sentences (*cf.* pp. 21 and 29 of the translation with pp. 13 and 17 of the original). The translation of *Menschheit* by *manhood* (p. 30) is inexcusable. As a piece of book-making, this high-priced translation is neither in print, maps or illustrations comparable to the inexpensive German edition. Had the book been less of a publishers' venture and more of an attempt to render into English otherwise unavailable material, the choice from the *Monographien zur Weltgeschichte* might well have fallen upon other issues than Lenz's *Napoleon*.

G. S. F.

Bonapartism: Six Lectures delivered in the University of London.

By H. A. L. FISHER, Fellow of the British Academy and of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1908. Pp. 123.)

THE general substance and the connections of these lectures are indicated in the titles: The Bequest of the Revolution; the Napoleonic State; Napoleon and Europe; the Growth of a Legend; the Rise of the Second Empire; the Downfall. In the preface the author anticipates the charge of disregarding dramatic unity in an effort to treat together the First and Second Empires by contending that "though divided from one another by more than a generation, these two Bonapartist governments were to a large extent inspired by the same principles, rested upon the support of the same intellectual and social forces, appealed to the same appetites, flattered the same vanities, and shared in the same kind of ruin."

Mr. Fisher is already well known to students of the Napoleonic epoch by his remarkable volume on *Napoleonic Statesmanship in Germany*; it is refreshing to find a modern scholar drawn to and capable of alike the minute scrutiny and painstaking presentation of the earlier volume and the brilliant generalizing of this. It is now forty years since another brilliant generalizer, Heinrich von Treitschke, grappled with the same difficult and fascinating problem, and a comparison of the two efforts (which my space forbids) would be of much interest from several points of view. The later writer has the advantage of position, but is subject to greater limitations of space and circumstance. It is probably due mainly to these limitations that we are left not wholly satisfied with the demonstration of the unity that the author claims; a series of six lectures certainly cannot be held to exact and full demonstration. Such a sketch is further entitled to some exemption from minute criticism, and it will be probably most useful for the present reviewer to try and indicate some of the author's most interesting positions.

In the discussion of the Bequest of the Revolution, Mr. Fisher points out that Napoleon Bonaparte's contention that the executive power was, equally with if not more than the legislative, the national